

HOW TO JOIN DATASETS TO PARCELS

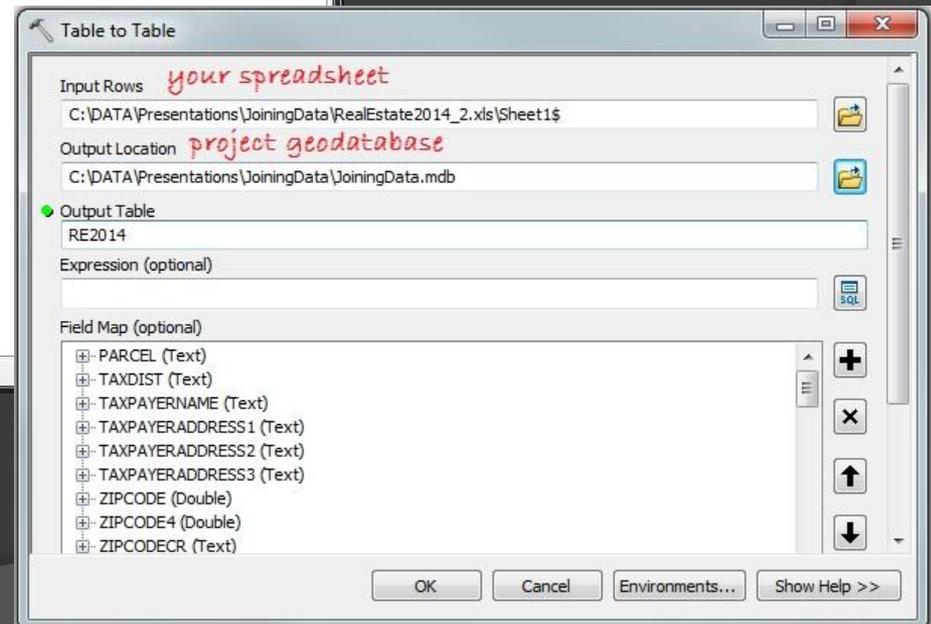
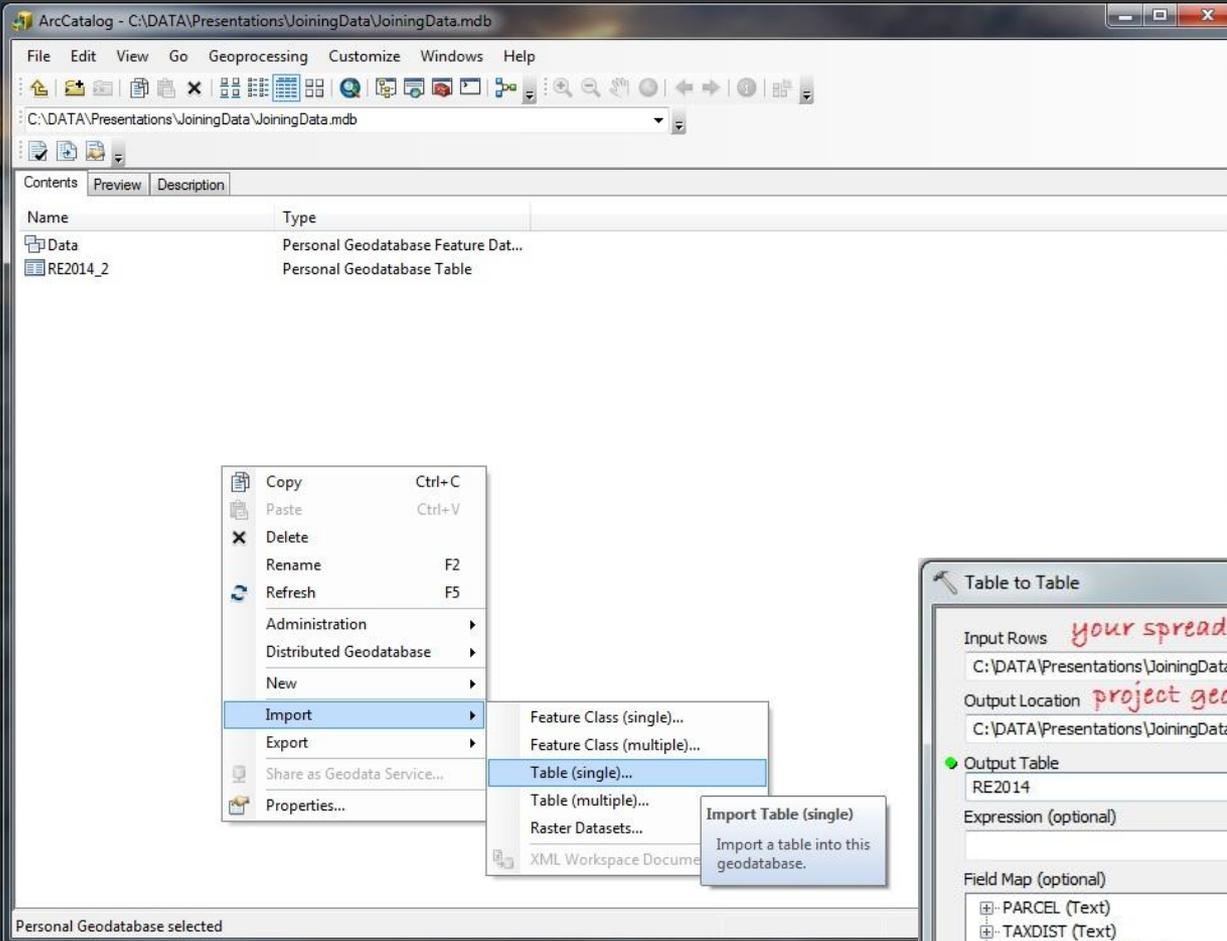
What you need

- ◎ To join data you need two columns that have overlapping data – a unique identifier – one column from the data table and its identical column in the map layer.
- If you're using a version of ArcGIS older than 9.3, you cannot have more than ten characters for column names.
 - **Avoid** column names with more than 10 characters, spaces, periods or any other special character.

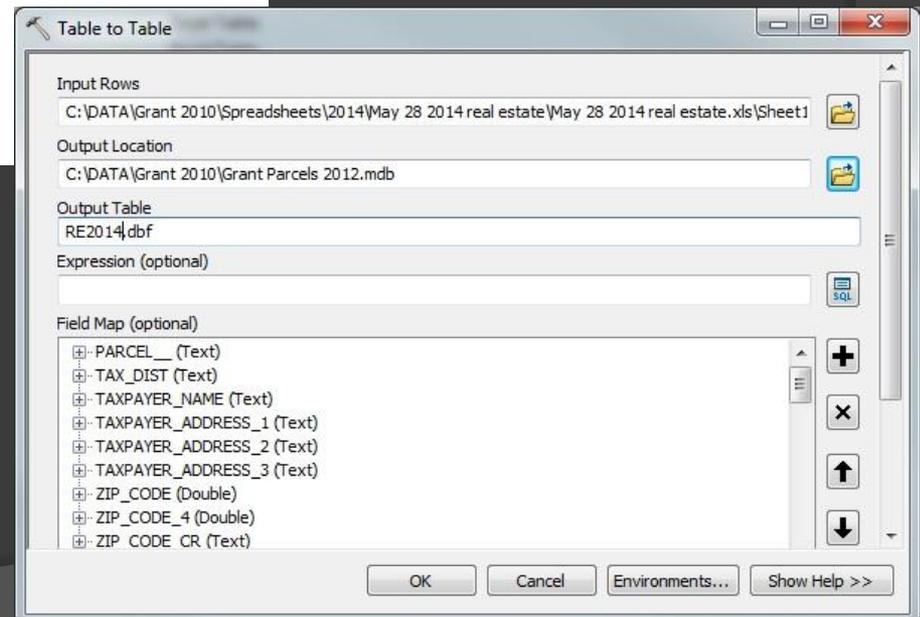
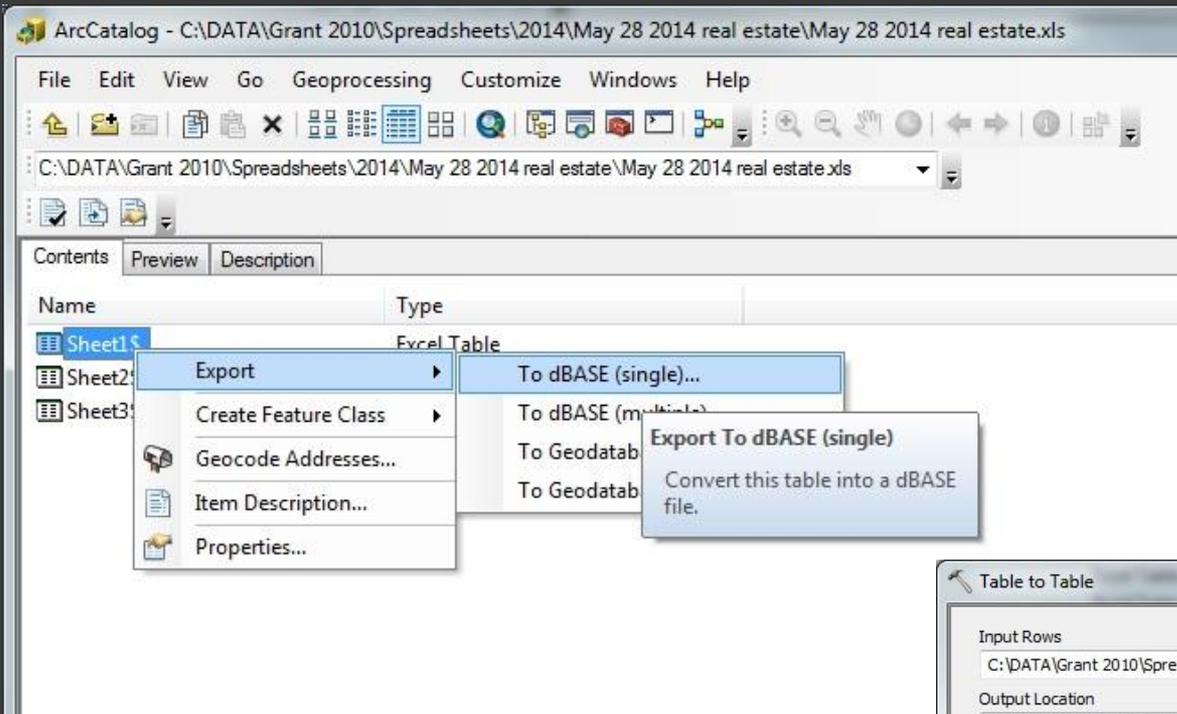
Two ways to prepare your spreadsheet for the join

- Use ArcCatalog to Import your spreadsheet into your projects Geodatabase
 - Saving your Excel Spreadsheet into 'Excel 97-2003 Workbook' has proven to work the best.
- Use ArcCatalog to Export your spreadsheet into a .dbf

Using ArcCatalog to Import your Spreadsheet



Using ArcCatalog Export Excel Spreadsheet to .dbf



Add two data files to your project to join

The screenshot displays the ArcMap interface. The 'Add Data' dialog box is open, showing a list of data sources. The 'Add Data' button is highlighted. A tooltip is visible over the dialog, providing instructions on how to add data to the map's active data frame. The map area shows a grid of parcels, with a scale of 1:204,023. The 'Layers' panel on the left shows the current project structure, including a folder named 'C:\DATA\Grant 2010' containing 'PARCELS' and 'grant_cnty_parcel_060'. The 'Table Of Contents' panel is also visible. The status bar at the bottom indicates the drawing tool is active and the map is in feet.

Add Data

Add new data to the map's active data frame.

Tip: You can also drag data into your map from the Catalog window.

1:204,023

ACRES

Page Text

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Create Features

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Layers

C:\DATA\Grant 2010\Grant Pa

PARCELS

grant_cnty_parcel_060

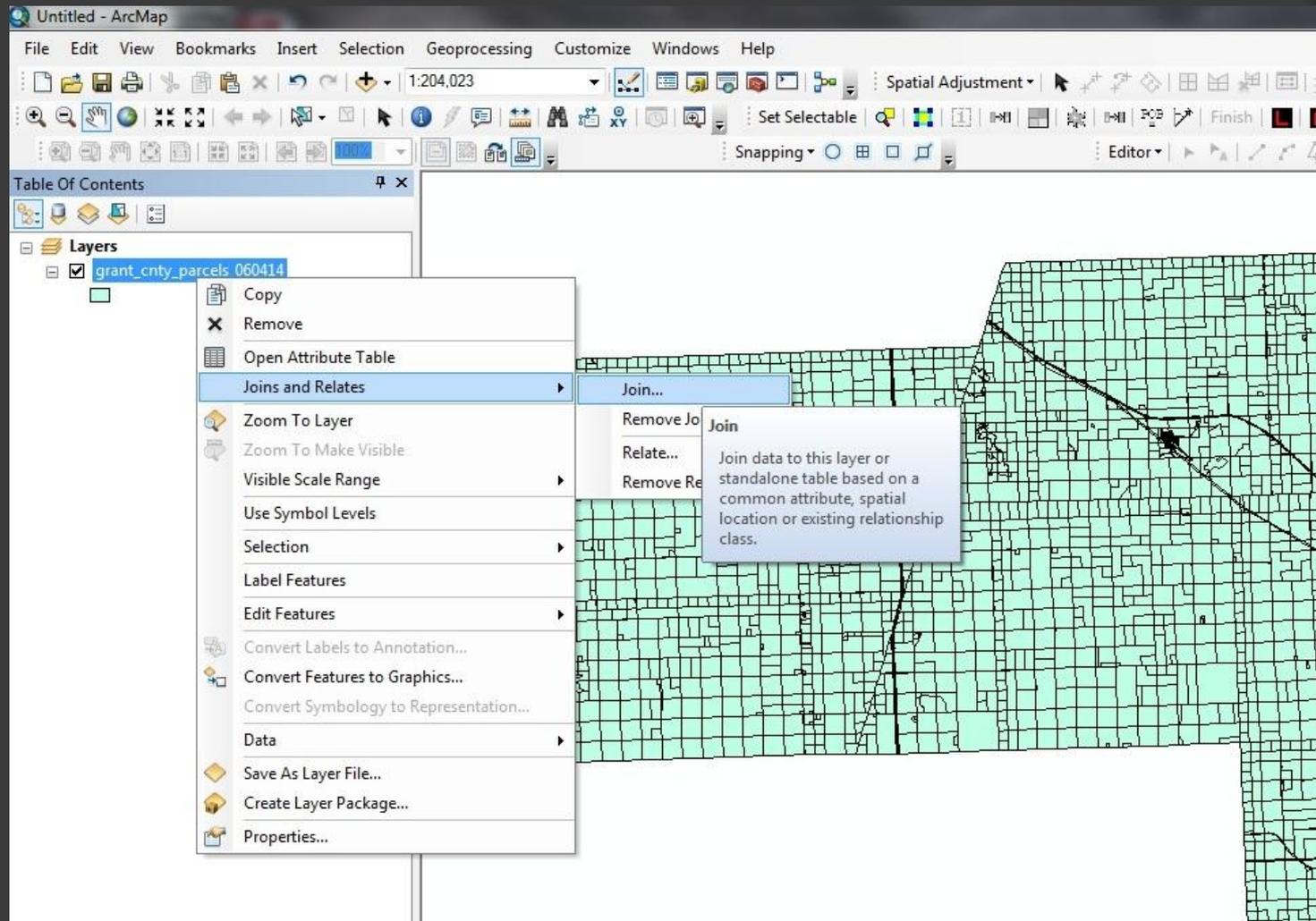
C:\DATA\Grant 2010

REF2014

Drawing

2667242.478 539364.15 Feet

Join the data table to the map



Join Data

Join lets you append additional data to this layer's attribute table so you can, for example, symbolize the layer's features using this data.

What do you want to join to this layer?

Join attributes from a table

1. Choose the field in this layer that the join will be based on:
2. Choose the table to join to this layer, or load the table from disk:
REF2014
 Show the attribute tables of layers in this list
3. Choose the field in the table to base the join on:

Join Options

Keep all records
All records in the target table are shown in the resulting table. Unmatched records will contain null values for all fields being appended into the target table from the join table.

Keep only matching records
If a record in the target table doesn't have a match in the join table, that record is removed from the resulting target table.

Validate Join

[About joining data](#) OK Cancel

Join Data

Join lets you append additional data to this layer's attribute table so you can, for example, symbolize the layer's features using this data.

What do you want to join to this layer?

Join attributes from a table

1. Choose the field in this layer that the join will be based on:
PARCEL
2. Choose the table to join to this layer, or load the table from disk:
REF2014
 Show the attribute tables of layers in this list
3. Choose the field in the table to base the join on:
PARCEL__

Join Options

Keep all records
All records in the target table are shown in the resulting table. Unmatched records will contain null values for all fields being appended into the target table from the join table.

Keep only matching records
If a record in the target table doesn't have a match in the join table, that record is removed from the resulting target table.

Validate Join

[About joining data](#) OK Cancel

Validate Join

Join Data [?] [X]

Join lets you append additional data to this layer's attribute table so you can, for example, symbolize the layer's features using this data.

What do you want to join to this layer?

Join attributes from a table

1. Choose the field in this layer that the join will be based on:
ParcelID

2. Choose the table to join to this layer, or load the table from disk:
Appraisals
 Show the attribute tables of layers in this list

3. Choose the field in the table to base the join on:
ID

Join Options

Keep all records
All records in the target table are shown in the resulting table. Unmatched records will contain null values for all fields being appended into the target table from the join table.

Keep only matching records
If a record in the target table doesn't have a match in the join table, that record is removed from the resulting target table.

Validate Join

About Joining Data OK Cancel

Join Validation

Validation Task

- ⚠ Check for field names that start with an invalid character
- ⚠ Check for field names that contain invalid characters
- ✓ Check for field names that match reserved words
- ➡ Check for non-geodatabase MS Access tables
- *** Counting the number of matching records for the join

Join validation will check for common errors when creating a join.

Cancel

Join Validation Report [X]

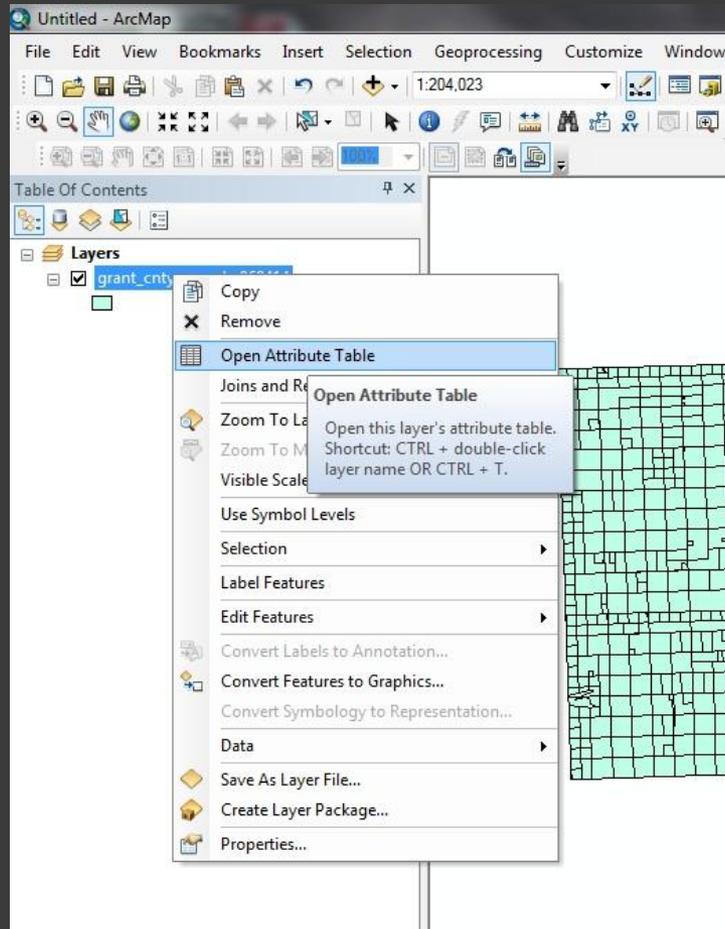
⚠ Fields names starting with an invalid character can cause a join to fail. The following fields start with an invalid character;
- [%Increase] from <Appraisals> starts with invalid character '%'

Field names containing invalid characters can cause the join to fail. The following fields contain invalid characters;
- [%Increase] from <Appraisals> contains invalid character '%'
- [Account#] from <Appraisals> contains invalid character '#'

The number of matching records for the join:
- 8 of 42 records matched by joining [CompareID] from <PlanAreas> with [ID] from <Appraisals>.

Close

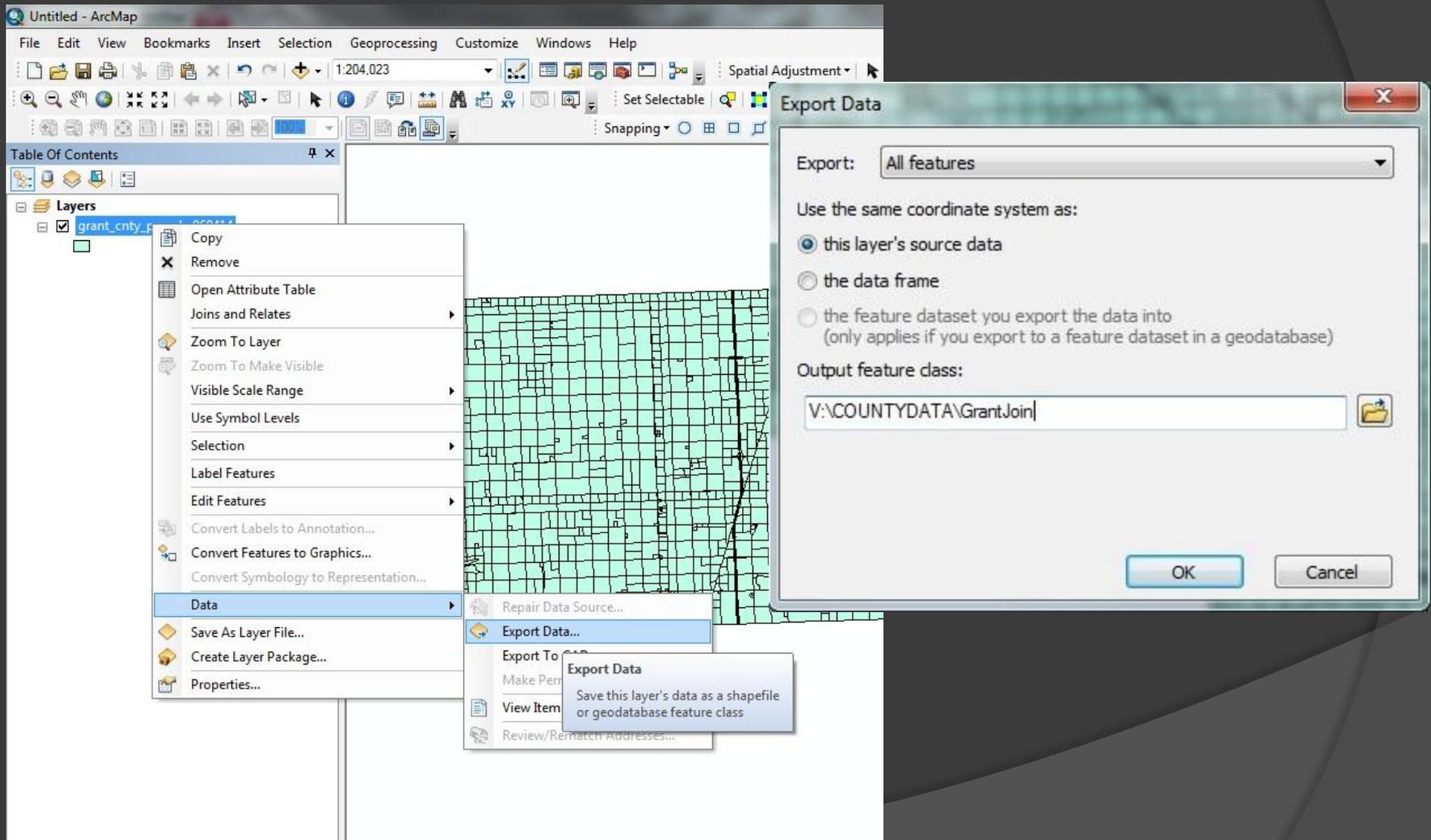
Verify that the join worked correctly



Open Attributes Table and scroll to the far right to see if the data from the Excel spreadsheet has been appended to the end of the attribute table.

Double check the number of records in the spreadsheet and the newly joined shapefile – you should have the same number of records.

Create a new shapefile/feature class



Reasons joining tables may fail

- ⦿ Values in the specified fields don't match
 - Case sensitive – 'WILLOW LAKE' will not join with 'Willow Lake'
- ⦿ Field names in the table are reserved words
 - examples include date, day, month, table, text, user, when, where, year, and zone
- ⦿ The name of the table or feature class, or field names in the table or feature class, include spaces or special characters. Eliminate anything that is not alphanumeric or an underscore.
 - Special characters include hyphens, parentheses, brackets, symbols such as \$, %, and #, and so on.
 - Avoid starting field names with numbers or an underscore.
 - Invalid contained characters: `~@#\$\$%^&*()-+=|\, <>?/{}.![]:;
 - Invalid starting characters: `~@#\$\$%^&*()-+=|\, <>?/{}.![]:;_0123456789